

## GUILT OF KRIEGER CERTAIN, SYS MOSS

Special Prosecutor Sums Up Evidence Adduced Against Prisoner in Fine Talk.

### FLAYS THE I. W. W.'S

Attorney Declares He Cannot Understand Viewpoint of the Radical Clique.

One of the features of the close of the Krieger trial was the able address of Attorney A. Flint Moss, special prosecutor, to the jury. Mr. Moss analyzed the case against the defendant in a most interesting manner.

His remarks follow: "Gentlemen of the jury, I want to be deliberate and dispassionate in what I have to say to you. I propose to control my feelings for this one hour. Counsel for the defense has said in his argument that this suit is a contest between two warring factions of society. That is not true. It is a dignified inquiry to ascertain the truth as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant.

"This suit has served to show two strange and curious classes of men, characters which in my 39 years of life, I did not know existed in my country. Men whose grinning faces have burned out of them the last lingering trace of God in man, men who can place under the windows of an innocent woman and child, instruments of death such as these men did, and then forget the matter and sleep well at night with never a thought of their crime.

"I, W. W. Folks Unmoral. "And there is another class of men who are equally unmoral and equally as despicable as those I have mentioned. It is the class of people who preach untruthfulness, who comment dishonestly and believe their actions give them a standing in the community. These men, with hard features, unbecomingly with the man, come here and flaunt their degeneracy in the face of American citizenship. I want away, O God, from such people! From the diabolical and sinister aims that they advocate. You have heard these people say in this free country of ours that right and wrong make no difference to them. They, in their beliefs, are more diabolical and more wicked than the man-eating savages. Nothing distinguishes so much the man from the animal as man's power to know right from wrong. These people openly advocate their lack of this requisite to civilization and glory in their deficiency.

"Sabotage, their belief that it is right to make powder which will explode, spike guns trained on the enemy or pour acid on silk in the course of manufacture, is held up as right, as is everything that is false to the trust the country places in them.

"They say it is not unlawful to belong to the I. W. W. organization. This government is a negligent government, but a great deal of the morning has been spent in the right action will be taken against the hoards of these men who preach open defiance of the law. Any man who admits to being a member of an organization which is not controlled by a sense of right or wrong, is not fit to live in our country. Those who love our country are slowly recognizing the fact that the I. W. W. is a threat to our ship of state. If this contest between patriot and traitor, I am on the right side. A man cannot be false to every confidence and still be true to his God. If he preaches dishonesty, what hope is there for him?

"Defiance of Law Taught. "Quoting from their teachers, we have this as a statement of their belief: 'I will do as I please, and I will not be hindered by the law. I will obey the law and defy the law. Obedience to the law has lost its character of the old time. It is only a question of time when enough to defy the law? They are opposed to private ownership of property, they are opposed to the home. They do not want this free, free life because they have other problems which must first, in their minds, be solved.

"These men through their cunning challenge the law. They are our federal courts and federal officers, of our postal inspectors, our commissioners and our federal marshals. This is in keeping with their teaching of law. I want to be out of contact with these people with their befuddled brains. I want a man who is a man. I hate a snigger and a grin which is dressed with the idea that the world is against him. America is all right; we are all right. We are the only country in the world to pledge its resources to fight the world's battles without the presence of any selfish motive. We were the only force not moved in battle by a sinister design. The world is against us, but we are not. We are not them back again. That is what we should do with this other class of persons more dangerous to our country than the years ago.

"Gentlemen, have you any doubt as to who blew up the New house? Hall, Vowells and Benson did it. On the night of October 29, 1917, at about 4:30 o'clock in the morning, the crime was committed and the three men went to the home of Dave Griffin on East Seventh street, a man of their kind. Amongst these three is an unwritten law that when a member of their order, equals on any other member, the informer is killed. Hall or Benson would have killed Vowells. The latter was sent to the prison at Leavenworth to which Hall and Benson are confined. That is why the courts have not seen fit to send Vowells there for his five years. Certainly not for the failure of the federal court to commit Vowells to Leavenworth.

Job Done for Money. "What interest has Hall and Benson in knowing the whereabouts of Vowells? They did not do it for sport, they did not know Vowells, they did not attempt to obtain any valuable from the home. They did it for the money which was offered them for the job by a fourth party. Vowells told the truth when he made his confession in which Krieger is declared the man who conceived the conspiracy. These men wanted to go to Bartlett, Iowa, for the purpose of robbing a safe, they had planned the robbery and they needed the money to make the venture. Somebody offered them the money on condition that they blew up the New house. Who had a reason for wanting the home destroyed and the lives of Vowells and his family endangered? Certainly not Hall or Vowells or Benson. Then who?

## Two Candles Appear on Birthday Cake of This Little Girl Today



Mr. and Mrs. Sam Goldenberg are entertaining today in honor of the second birthday anniversary of their little daughter, Ruth.

Self preservation is the first law of life and Hall and Benson are following blindly that law. Nothing else can be expected of them. "Gentlemen, everything Benson and Hall said took place at the home of Dave Griffin. Benson and Hall got to the Griffin home just as Vowells testified, they all met Griffin early in the morning, all went in and sat down, two of them went out and got whisky and a newspaper, one of them went to the grocery and got groceries from which Mrs. Griffin cooked their breakfast. Aside from the fact that Benson and Hall place the date of the visit one week later than Vowells, the testimony of Hall and Benson corroborates Vowells' confession and testimony. And Benson in his testimony, says that these three men, who went to bed the night before, got up early the next morning to get some air and went to the Griffin home for a visit. That was Benson's only reason for the visit.

"Vowells didn't blow up the house. He was there to see that no honest eye saw them in the commission of the crime. Hall is the man who and the house located. Hall is the man who carried out Krieger's plan to blow up the house. Hall is the man who placed the explosive under the home and lit the fuse. Vowells and Benson paced the street in front of the house to see that no honest citizen detected them in their criminality.

"Why did they blow up the home? They would blow a safe to get \$100 or they would crack a box, as they call it, not knowing what was inside. But the man who would blow up a city for money would take no chances on his liberty except for money. These men didn't know care whether Mrs. Vowells and her children were in the home. They knew there was nothing they could get from the New house with dynamite. What caused them to do it? The Carter oil company with its aid of guards, carefully guarded its oil property. The first five I. W. W. who set foot on their property were arrested and found in possession of dynamite. The company, saving the life of the world, saved the world from the savage Hun. That is why the oil of this company and others in the oil fields, was protected.

"I, W. W. and believe in the things in which they believe and be loyal to our country. You can read and believe their literature and yet let your heart go to the boys in khaki who fought on the plains of France. Krieger repudiates the teachings of the organization, but although he repudiated in the draft call in Hartford, June 1, 1917, he was never after that time in touch with his draft board until March 22, 1918. I say again, he believed the things which the I. W. W. teach, he was a member of the I. W. W. and he was an organization which would overturn by revolution all our institutions. To save America we needed oil. The oil companies guarded their property and it was impossible for members of any organization to destroy that oil. The I. W. W. couldn't get it. What were they to do?

"How could Krieger's innocence be reduced to a certainty? For two years the defense tried to find the man who had a motive to move the yardmen for the blend, who could commit this crime. The only man who could do this was the man who was with heart and soul so dead that he could plan to destroy an innocent family. No one but a man who believed our civilization was wrong, who believed an industry of revolution must be wrought, no one but a man dominated by I. W. W. doctrine would do it.

"Krieger, while in jail at Muskogee, considered his diary a perfect alibi until he claimed to have been in the city of Muskogee for two years the defense tried to find the man who had a motive to move the yardmen for the blend, who could commit this crime. The only man who could do this was the man who was with heart and soul so dead that he could plan to destroy an innocent family. No one but a man who believed our civilization was wrong, who believed an industry of revolution must be wrought, no one but a man dominated by I. W. W. doctrine would do it.

"Krieger claims he knew Harper was an agent of the Carter oil company. He knew Harper was not in the city of Muskogee for two years the defense tried to find the man who had a motive to move the yardmen for the blend, who could commit this crime. The only man who could do this was the man who was with heart and soul so dead that he could plan to destroy an innocent family. No one but a man who believed our civilization was wrong, who believed an industry of revolution must be wrought, no one but a man dominated by I. W. W. doctrine would do it.

"Do you think that Benson and Hall, who yet can be prosecuted for this affair when they leave the federal penitentiary, would take the witness stand and incriminate themselves?

## EXPECT CALLING OFF OF WALKOUT

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

grin smile, was as far as they wished to go toward indicating what they thought of the situation.

C. J. Ames, assistant attorney general, who conducted the case for the government, also smiled but more cheerfully than the union men, when asked for comment. He said: "The decision speaks for itself."

Ames offered affidavits from H. B. House, unless based upon the word of the railroad administration at Washington, to be a limiting coal supplies and diminishing financial returns through operation of the roads.

"Taken together these affidavits," said Judge Ames, "that the government is operating the roads now at a loss which will increase with diminution of supplies for operation."

Judge Ames read an affidavit from Thomas L. Lewis, secretary of the New River Coal association of West Virginia. This document detailed the alleged violation of union contracts in that field. Similar affidavits were offered detailing alleged familiar conditions in eastern Kentucky and Tennessee.

Judge Ames then related the re-establishment of certain fuel administration orders.

The defense read its motion to dissolve its form of an affidavit. The document asserted the locality of the strike and that the sole object was to better the living conditions of the miners by increased wages and shorter working hours. This was explained as designed to combat the government assertion of a conspiracy to violate the Lever food and fuel control act.

Cite Statutes. The affidavit cited the statute forbidding issuance of injunctions in labor disputes and the federal restraint of property of the complainant. The Lever act it was argued, had become ineffective because the war "had ceased progress."

The union members there believed that peace had come and that the United States was no longer at war," said the affidavit, and it offered to show in court that by acts of the federal administration, the powers relating to the fuel industry had been dissolved.

Replying to the defense contention, that the war "had ceased progress," Judge Ames said the "Lever act provided that it should remain in force until peace was proclaimed, which he said has not been done."

He denied that the Clayton act had any application to the present case. He said the president's order did not permit an unlawful act and that section 20 of the act did not apply because this was not a case between employers and employees.

"We pray at this time for a mandatory injunction for withdrawal of the strike order because notwithstanding the restraining order's effect the strikers are still on strike."

Mr. Warren, during his argument, declared that every decision in the country relating to strikes had averred that right of workmen to strike when unaccompanied by boycott or disorder.

The attorney said the injunction against the officers or agents of the miners was in effect an injunction against the miners. These defendants are not interlopers, he said. "They are the duly authorized agents of the men and the government's bill of complaint itself shows that the men themselves ordered the strike and directed their officers to carry that order into effect."

"It is further important that these very defendants were parties to a Washington wage agreement and recognized then as lawful agents. But now the government returns to the interlopers these same agents when they carry out their orders of their principal."

"That is not the question before the court at this time," Judge Anderson said. The Lever act makes it an unlawful conspiracy for two or more persons to arrange to limit production of coal.

## Sentries in Bayonet Attack on Ghost and Some Become Insane

MILAN, Italy, Nov. 8.—The great arsenal and powder magazine in the castle of Godego, near the town of Castellfranca Veneto, is unguarded. The sentries who were posted there have fled in alarm at the repeated nightly visit of a strange spectral form.

A few nights ago a soldier was mounting guard over the magazine when a luminous human figure from whose head issued tongues of flame, appeared before him at a distance of about 20 feet. The sentry, who was armed with a bayonet, fired at the apparition. The figure, which instantly disappeared, was seen again the following night.

The following night the apparition appeared again. A soldier who was posted there, fired at the figure with a bayonet. The figure, which instantly disappeared, was seen again the following night.

The consequence of the strange occurrence has been that all the soldiers have fled from the spot, leaving the magazine which is entirely unguarded. In the absence of the men, a dozen officers volunteered to act as sentries pending an official inquiry into the affair.

Meanwhile, four of the soldiers who were visited by the apparition have gone out of their mind. They are now confined in the military asylum.

TO HALT WOOL OF  
FOREIGN NATIONS  
Oklahoma Growers Suggest Plan to  
Keep the British Product  
Out of Country.

World's Washington Bureau, Post Building.  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Oklahoma wool growers are up in arms against the dumping of British wool in America. They are calling for a tariff measure to keep it out. The republican majority, however, has declined to take up the bill for protection by Senator King, democrat of Utah, because of the certainty of a presidential veto.

Great Britain has arranged for disposing of 30,000 pounds of wool in force in the United States in the very near future. Arrangements also are being completed whereby she expects to market 10,000,000 pounds more per month during the entire year of 1920.

This wool was purchased by the British government at an average score of approximately 75 cents, and as the shrinkage of these wools is approximately 50 per cent, this means a gross price of 35 cents a pound that the growers of the United States would have to come in competition with. These wools are being brought in here and sold free of duty while American wools are paying their just proportion of taxes, which means a further discrimination against American products.

The latest reports from the bureau of markets show an approximate wool stock in the United States of about 700,000,000 pounds, which is enough to supply the demand for 18 months without a pound of wool being imported, so there really can be no economic need of immediate importation.

L. GEORGE GETS WRONG  
NOTE OFFERING GOOD TIME  
PARIS, Nov. 8.—While Lloyd George was spending his recent vacation on the Brittany coast the mail carrier brought him one morning by mistake a letter simply addressed to "George." "This is a joking invitation from a Parisienne."

"Dear—Meet me this afternoon for a little plunge. Then we shall have tea, dinner, a little cabaret and dancing."

"Everyone else is trying to find work for me to do," remarked the British premier, as his secretary sent the letter back to the post office. "This postcard is the first one I have tried to show me a good time."

LEG STENCILING TABOOD  
BY GIRLS IN COLD WEATHER  
WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 8.—The fad of stenciling the legs as a camouflage for silk stockings may work in California but take it from here, "Mack Sennett" girls who were here at the international show they do not prove satisfactory in cold weather.

"Silk stockings are so terribly high," explained one of the girls after they had received a "warm" reception with their stenciled stockings on the streets. "But goodness! It turned cold here, and silk is a little warmer than stenciled work, I'll say."

JAPAN TO SPEND MILLIONS  
IN AVIATION DEVELOPMENT  
TOKIO, Japan, Nov. 8.—More than 125,000,000 is to be expended by the Japanese government for development of aviation. It is announced here. The money will be spent over a period of four years.

Japan has been seriously handicapped in aviation, but interest has been awakened by the corps of French fliers who have been teaching recruits in the Japanese army to fly.

## INDIA PROVIDES 7 AIR CONTROL STOPS

One Company Given Monopoly of Mail Carrying Contracts—Inland Flying Affected.

BOMBAY, Nov. 8.—The government of India has at last declared its policy regarding commercial aviation in India.

A circular addressed to the chambers of commerce proposed that there should be seven maintenance centers in this country—Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Karachi, Delhi, Nagpur and Rangoon. It is believed will be sufficient for the service of all probable routes in India and Burma, and will enable every advantage to be taken of the inherent features of air transport—speed and range.

The government further states that after taking the best technical advice, they believe that civil aviation will be best encouraged by the grant of a monopoly to one company for a term of years for the carriage of mails by air.

Under the government scheme other companies would be able to enter into competition for other types of mail or passenger traffic. It should be noted that the policy here outlined is for inland aviation only. The government is waiting to see the result of the Daily Express and other long distance flights before committing itself to any principle involving the carriage of mails between Europe and India.

CHANGING GOVERNMENTS  
HARD ON HUN ARCHIVES  
BERLIN, Nov. 8.—The alternating fortunes of monarchists and majority socialists last winter, with their inevitable occupation of public buildings, have had a distressingly demoralizing effect on the German foreign office, according to the admissions of Minister Hermann Mueller.

"Through the changing military occupations numerous documents have disappeared," declared Herr Mueller. "Some have been totally lost, while others have been recovered months later. This naturally has interfered with and delayed our routine work. Inquiries and notes that should have been answered months ago are only now being attended to."

Among important mislaid documents was a note from the Czechoslovak government announcing that German private property would not be violated or seized, sent last April, together with a recommendation from the Saxony premier that it be given immediate publicity as many German corporations would be interested in this information. The contents of the note have not been made public until now, and not until the Saxony premier registered a complaint with the foreign office, which step caused Herr Mueller to send an apologetic explanation to the Saxony government.

SEEKS LOST RELATIVES  
AFTER A MEMORY LAPSE  
WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 8.—After suffering a lapse of memory for several years, W. S. Hardin, of Omaha, Neb., who at one time resided at Bartlett, Okla., is making an effort to find lost relatives. He has written to the chief of police at Wichita asking assistance.

Mr. Hardin thinks that perhaps some of his family might be here, as he has been informed they had come to Wichita. Following is the letter from Mr. Hardin to Director Zickelfoose: "I lost my mind some years ago. I don't know just how long, the time was that I had the misfortune, I lived at Bartlett, Okla. I was informed that some of my family lived in Wichita. I don't know where they are, but I would like to find them. It will be a great favor to me."

Mr. Hardin's address is Box 709, Omaha, Neb. Any person knowing of a relative or relatives of Mr. Hardin should write to him or give the information to the chief of police.

RECEIVES TOMBSTONE IN  
PLACE OF EXPECTED BOOZE  
SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Nov. 8. Erect another monument to John Barleycorn.

The Anderson of this city attended an "unclaimed baggage" sale in Seattle, Wash., recently, and there parted with \$75 for a package giving every indication of containing better than the 75 per cent. It had saddest "n everything."

He had it shipped here. When it arrived thirty friends gathered for the package, for which Anderson said he had no crying need.

A patent has been issued for a hobble to be fastened over an automobile tire which makes steering a car so difficult that thieves will let it alone.

We Stand on Our  
Record of 45 Years in  
the Piano Business  
Fifteen of these 45 years have been spent in Tulsa, during which time we have sold more than 2,500 instruments and we haven't a dissatisfied customer that we know of; if we have it is their fault. Our judgment on pianos has never been questioned, and we have always kept faith with ourselves and the public by selling standard makes of instruments AT THE RIGHT PRICES.

You will not make any mistake in selecting a Piano or Player-Piano from among the Ivers & Pond, Hallet & Davis, Conway and Lexington, each one sold in the class where it belongs, at the prices set by the manufacturers, the same prices you would have to pay in the factory retail warerooms in Boston.

## Court Holds Color Blindness No Sign Person Can't See

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 8.—Color blindness does not mean total loss of sight in the meaning of the law, it was held recently by Judge John T. Pendleton in the motion division of superior court.

Judge Pendleton's decision cleared a legal point raised only once before in the United States, so far as is shown by court records. This was in Nebraska, where both the lower court and the state supreme court held that color blindness means total blindness.

The question was raised in a suit brought by George L. Fallon, who was a locomotive engineer for the Atlanta joint terminals, against the Locomotive Engineer Mutual Insurance and Accident Association, a branch of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Engineer Fallon, it was set out, became color blind while engaged in his line of duty and was discharged from his position. He then applied to the engineers' association for his insurance, \$1,500 for the loss of his eyesight, as stipulated in the policy. The association, however, declined to pay the amount on the ground that color blindness did not come within the policy concerning blindness. Fallon then brought suit in the courts through his counsel, City Attorney James L. Mayson.

Attorney Mayson announced he would appeal immediately from the decision of Judge Pendleton to the state court of appeals, and that the case would be fought through every possible avenue.

FAKE WAR HEROES IN  
GERMANY A PROBLEM  
Scores of Impostors Tell Stories of "Brutality" in Allied Prisons.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—The return of German prisoners of war has developed a new opportunity for professional impostors to collect some easy cash. Hundreds of swindlers have infected the transit camps on the west border, where they represent themselves to the German authorities as suffering heroes who released from British captivity and try to collect the 250 marks paid each returning prisoner. The usual story is that the British authorities have deprived them of their identification papers. The German officials have nothing but their will to rely on for exposing the impostors.

The tales invented by the swindlers are amusing and unique. One young man insisted that he had been imprisoned on "an island in the Mediterranean near India," and gave a minute description of the "island chief" who ruled the island. He told this story so often that at last he himself believed it to be true. The officials didn't and the young man was arrested.

German newspapers recall a similar activity shortly after the outbreak of war when bands of impostors toured the country, passing themselves off as volunteers, ready for the front and collecting vast loads of soap, cigars, tobacco, wine and other presents from gullible folk, until firm action by the government put an end to the practice.

Get the Name  
"HOLSUM"  
fixed in your mind

QUICK AND ECONOMICAL TRANSPORTATION  
THE Nash quad which drives and brakes on all four wheels provides the most logical hauling unit for extra difficult work. On the farm, in work around mines and lumber camps and in heavy city hauling the quad excels.

The illustration above shows the Nash quad equipped with pneumatic tires with gravel or coal dump body and hoist.

NEAL MOTORS CO.  
724 S. Main St. Phone Cedar 1270

NEAL TRUCKS  
One-Ton Chassis \$1600 Two-Ton Chassis \$2250  
Nash Quad Chassis \$3250

We Stand on Our  
Record of 45 Years in  
the Piano Business  
Fifteen of these 45 years have been spent in Tulsa, during which time we have sold more than 2,500 instruments and we haven't a dissatisfied customer that we know of; if we have it is their fault. Our judgment on pianos has never been questioned, and we have always kept faith with ourselves and the public by selling standard makes of instruments AT THE RIGHT PRICES.

You will not make any mistake in selecting a Piano or Player-Piano from among the Ivers & Pond, Hallet & Davis, Conway and Lexington, each one sold in the class where it belongs, at the prices set by the manufacturers, the same prices you would have to pay in the factory retail warerooms in Boston.

A square deal to all is the best plan we know of, the plan that will prove mutually satisfactory, and being direct buyers from the manufacturers, we save you all branch house and middleman's profits, one price to all, no commission to anyone.

DARROW MUSIC CO.  
510 South Main St. Opposite Ketchum Hotel

## FAKE WAR HEROES IN GERMANY A PROBLEM

Scores of Impostors Tell Stories of "Brutality" in Allied Prisons.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—The return of German prisoners of war has developed a new opportunity for professional impostors to collect some easy cash. Hundreds of swindlers have infected the transit camps on the west border, where they represent themselves to the German authorities as suffering heroes who released from British captivity and try to collect the 250 marks paid each returning prisoner. The usual story is that the British authorities have deprived them of their identification papers. The German officials have nothing but their will to rely on for exposing the impostors.

The tales invented by the swindlers are amusing and unique. One young man insisted that he had been imprisoned on "an island in the Mediterranean near India," and gave a minute description of the "island chief" who ruled the island. He told this story so often that at last he himself believed it to be true. The officials didn't and the young man was arrested.

German newspapers recall a similar activity shortly after the outbreak of war when bands of impostors toured the country, passing themselves off as volunteers, ready for the front and collecting vast loads of soap, cigars, tobacco, wine and other presents from gullible folk, until firm action by the government put an end to the practice.

Get the Name  
"HOLSUM"  
fixed in your mind

QUICK AND ECONOMICAL TRANSPORTATION  
THE Nash quad which drives and brakes on all four wheels provides the most logical hauling unit for extra difficult work. On the farm, in work around mines and lumber camps and in heavy city hauling the quad excels.

The illustration above shows the Nash quad equipped with pneumatic tires with gravel or coal dump body and hoist.

NEAL MOTORS CO.  
724 S. Main St. Phone Cedar 1270

NEAL TRUCKS  
One-Ton Chassis \$1600 Two-Ton Chassis \$2250  
Nash Quad Chassis \$3250

We Stand on Our  
Record of 45 Years in  
the Piano Business  
Fifteen of these 45 years have been spent in Tulsa, during which time we have sold more than 2,500 instruments and we haven't a dissatisfied customer that we know of; if we have it is their fault. Our judgment on pianos has never been questioned, and we have always kept faith with ourselves and the public by selling standard makes of instruments AT THE RIGHT PRICES.

You will not make any mistake in selecting a Piano or Player-Piano from among the Ivers & Pond, Hallet & Davis, Conway and Lexington, each one sold in the class where it belongs, at the prices set by the manufacturers, the same prices you would have to pay in the factory retail warerooms in Boston.

A square deal to all is the best plan we know of, the plan that will prove mutually satisfactory, and being direct buyers from the manufacturers, we save you all branch house and middleman's profits, one price to all, no commission to anyone.

DARROW MUSIC CO.  
510 South Main St. Opposite Ketchum Hotel

We Stand on Our  
Record of 45 Years in  
the Piano Business  
Fifteen of these 45 years have been spent in Tulsa, during which time we have sold more than 2,500 instruments and we haven't a dissatisfied customer that we know of; if we have it is their fault. Our judgment on pianos has never been questioned, and we have always kept faith with ourselves and the public by selling standard makes of instruments AT THE RIGHT PRICES.

You will not make any mistake in selecting a Piano or Player-Piano from among the Ivers & Pond, Hallet & Davis, Conway and Lexington, each one sold in the class where it belongs, at the prices set by the manufacturers, the same prices you would have to pay in the factory retail warerooms in Boston.

A square deal to all is the best plan we know of, the plan that will prove mutually satisfactory, and being direct buyers from the manufacturers, we save you all branch house and middleman's profits, one price to all, no commission to anyone.

DARROW MUSIC CO.  
510 South Main St. Opposite Ketchum Hotel

The